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MOSAIC PAVEMENTS AT 'EIN EL FAWWĀR

IN the course of work undertaken in June 1931 by the Jerusalem Municipality to supplement the City water supply from 'Ein el Fawwār, a series of mosaic pavements and foundation walls was discovered.

'Ein el Fawwār lies in the Wādī Fāra between the mouth of Wādī Suweinīt and 'Ein Qilt. The flow of the spring, though usually fairly abundant, is intermittent; the water rises freely for a period and then subsides—a phenomenon due to siphonic action or, according to the local explanation, to the influence of a 'Rasad' or guardian spirit.

The spring rises in a rough masonry well enclosed in a rectangular construction, now roofless but originally spanned from east to west by a double arch resting on a central pier, which, with one of the arches, still stands. (See Pl. LVII. 1.) In the eastern wall of the enclosure two outlets once fed the aqueducts which can still be followed eastwards along the right side of the wadi. The lower of these is a pipe, the upper an open conduit not much less than a metre in width and rendered with a hard cement of lime and ground bricks. The opening of the former in the wall of the enclosure is crowned with a stone bearing a cross in relief: it is some 15 cm. above the floor of the pool.

Four metres to the west of the pool and abutting upon the rock wall of the valley is a group of rooms which include the remains of a small chapel with an irregular courtyard to the west. Little more than the foundations of the building survive—these are mainly of rubble faced with plaster, but the walls of the courtyard are partly built of rough masonry (Pl. LVII, 2).

The main complex is entered from a small open courtyard (D) immediately north of the chapel. A cement runnel applied to the wall of the latter discharges into this court. From here a low step gives access past the north-west corner of the chapel to an inner courtyard (C), whose entrance is flanked on the north side by a respond of which the outline alone is visible on the floor.

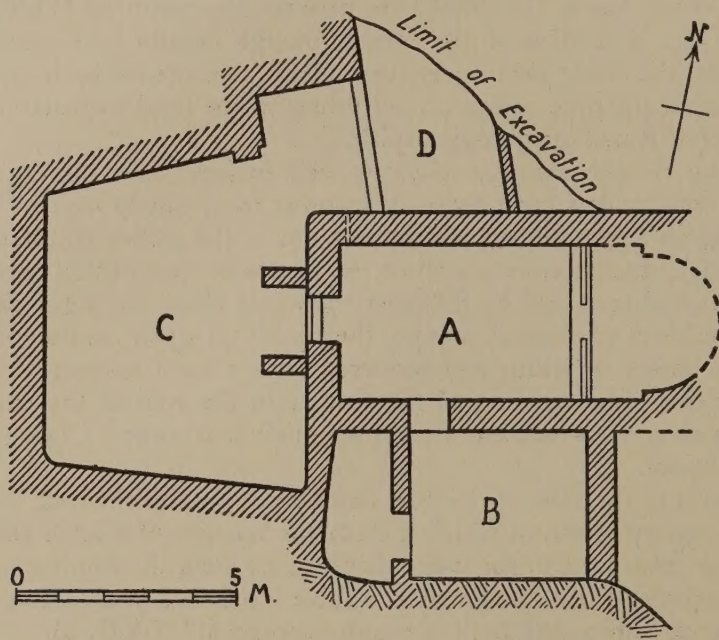
The door of the chapel, which is entered from this court, is preceded by the remains of a small porch: it was found walled-up. The chapel itself consists of an apsidal chamber divided into nave and chancel by a screen whose grooved base, showing a narrow doorway in the centre, is still in position. Only a few stones of the apse remain. At the north-west corner of the chapel a pipe (13 cm. in diameter) on the floor-level discharges through the wall into the outer court.

In the south wall a doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber (B) partly excavated in the rock: its walls, like those of the chapel and courtyard, are

lined with plaster. The floor of this chamber is 10 cm. lower than that of the chapel and 19 cm. below the sill of the doorway connecting them. There is a marked depression towards the north-east corner.

An opening in the west wall of the chamber communicates with a small annex, whose cement floor is 28 cm. above that of the chamber.

With the exception of the last-mentioned annex all floors, both internal and



external, are paved with mosaics. The chapel has a diaper pattern of red sprigs surrounded by a border 45 cm. in width (Pl. LVII, 2). In (B) the pattern is coarser and lacks the border. The courtyards are paved with plain white tesserae.

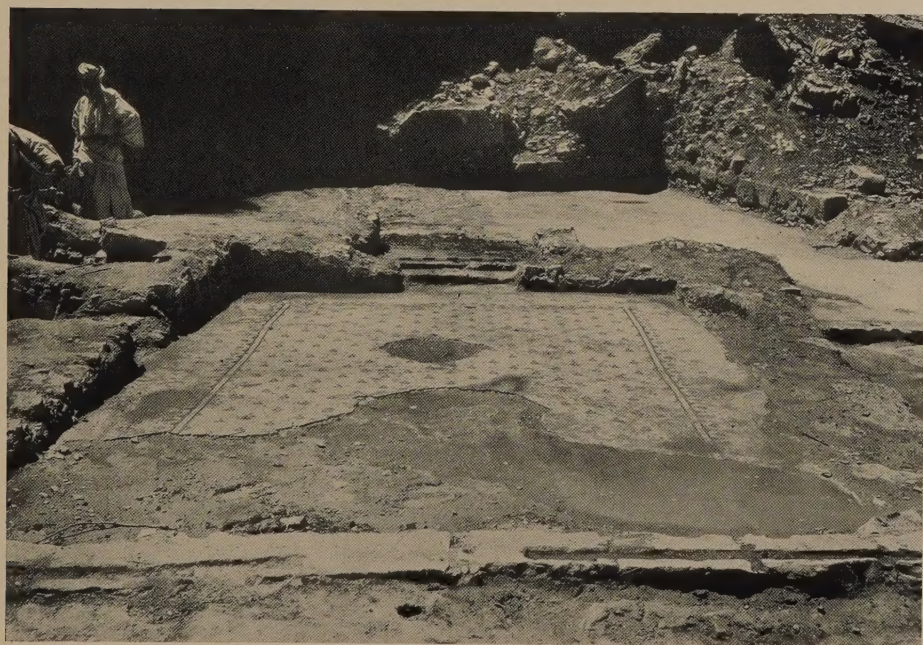
A number of ribbed sherds, glass lamp fragments, and an Arabic coin were found in the inner courtyard.

The traces of several crude structures on the northern side of the valley may be added to the small group just described as evidence of a former occupation of the wadi.

R. W. H.



I



2

MOSAIC PAVEMENTS AT 'EIN EL FAWWĀR

A PORTRAIT OF VITELLIUS (?) IN ROCK CRYSTAL

AMONGST the examples of miniature sculpture in the Museum is the crystal portrait head of a Roman from Caesarea (Cat. 31. 1; Pl. LVIII). It almost certainly represents the Emperor Vitellius, and originally formed part of a statuette, or at least a bust, from which it has been broken off at the base of the neck. The head as it remains is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches high. Hair is indicated by rather coarse and formalized grooves. The iris is incised. The face is realistically rendered; we may note the ridges and wrinkles on the forehead, around the mouth and eyes, and the loose roll of flesh over the outer corner of either eye, beneath the eyebrows. The way in which the mouth droops downwards at the ends, the rather bulbous nose, the receding forehead, and the generally weak and self-indulgent character suggested by the whole face, agree with the portraits of Vitellius as seen on the coins, and the description of Suetonius.¹ The latter, however, probably exaggerates the sensuality of Vitellius' life, which was in all likelihood no more pronounced than that of many of his contemporaries: only more conspicuous in an Emperor. A youth spent in Capri 'inter Tiberiana scorta' did not prevent him from displaying considerable ability afterwards in public administration in Africa, over a period of two years: a performance to which Suetonius is willing only to accord the description 'innocentiam', thereby evidencing the *a priori* character of his judgment.

The portrait is of the first century A.D., a period which saw the growth of the fashion of carving objects in the round out of precious and semi-precious stones. At first Alexandria seems to have been the centre of this technique, perhaps a survival of the early Egyptian habit of working in hard stones. In the British Museum are some similar portraits in other precious stones,² in particular a head of Claudius (probably) in burnt agate, a head of Tiberius in turquoise, a bust of Agrippina the Elder in green plasma, and a head of Vespasian in chalcedony. The use of rock crystal itself is better seen in the group of objects such as fishes, game-counters, dice, also in the British Museum.³ A useful approximate date for the coming into fashion of this technique is provided by several fragments of vessels in the British Museum

¹ *Erat enim in eo enormis proceritas, facies rubida plerumque ex vinulentia, venter obesus, alterum femur subdebile impulsu olim quadrigae, Suet., Vitell. 17.* The complete description helps one to imagine the whole statuette.

² *B.M. Cat. Engraved Gems and Cameos, Greek, Etruscan and Roman*, 1926, Nos. 3944 ('a Claudian Caesar'), 3945 (Tiberius), 3946 (Agrippina), 3948 (Vespasian).

³ *Ibid.*, Nos. 3971-4013.

definitely imitating the designs on Terra Sigillata,¹ and in particular certain *motifs* datable to the end of the first century A.D. Later, carving in rock crystal was carried on and developed under the Byzantines. Two fine and remarkable specimens, of lions' heads from the fifth century, were shown at the Byzantine Exhibition in Paris in 1931;² found at Alexandria, they are reasonably held to have come from Anatolia, owing to their strong resemblance to Hittite lions.

A suggestion that the present head represents L. Vitellius, father of the Emperor (he who was 'pietatis immobilis erga principem'),³ might seem probable on *a priori* grounds, especially as he was a very successful and capable legate of Syria for a period, were it not for the fact that hitherto it is almost exclusively Imperial portraits that have been found of rock crystal. In addition the portraits of L. Vitellius on the coins⁴ are very different from the present bust; they represent a man of military, determined appearance, one of the old Republican school of Romans, without the receding forehead so obvious here, or the loose, flabby rolls of flesh on the face. He is evidently much more a 'vir pristinae virtutis' than his son, and cannot be a candidate for the honour of the present portrait.

J. H. I.

¹ Ibid., Nos. 4016 (surely imitating Form 37?), 4024, 4025.

² Ill. Lond. News, 11 July 1931, p. 61, Fig. 9.

³ Suet. Vitell. 3.

⁴ Cf. e.g. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the Brit. Mus.*, I, Augustus to Vitellius, Pl. 60, 21 and Pl. 61, 1 (reverse in either case).



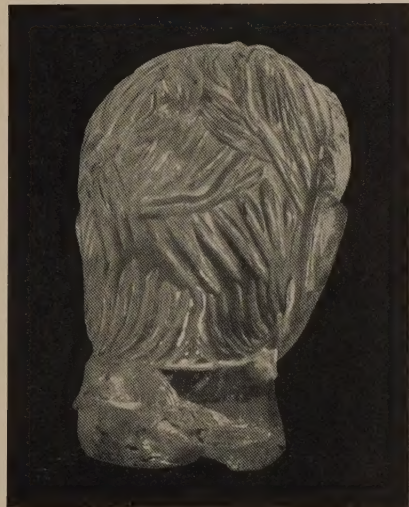
I



2



3



4

A PORTRAIT OF VITELLIUS (?) IN ROCK CRYSTAL

AN INSCRIBED EPITAPH FROM GAZA

THE inscription of which a copy is given below (Mus. Cat. I. 9307; Pl. LIX) came to the Museum recently from Gaza, where it had been in use as a modern tombstone. The stone is 2 ft. 9 in. high by 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and has been broken horizontally across the middle. The writing is rather careless and provincial. It belongs to the latter part of the third century A.D., as is evidenced by the form of the letters. This was a period in which Gaza was becoming the focus of a flourishing neo-Hellenism, largely reflected from Egypt, a movement which lasted till well into the fifth century, and included in its orbit such figures as Nonnus, Procopius, and Choricus,¹ and gave us a considerable number of the funeral epigrams in the Anthology.

ΕΞ ΕΥΔΑΙΜΟΣΥΝΗΣ ΠΥΡ ΑΓΡΙΟΝ ΗΛΥΘΕΝ ΥΜΕΩΝ, ΧΑΡΜΑΔΑ, ΕΣΦΗΛΕΝ Δ' ΕΛΠΙΔΑ ΤΙΣ ΝΕΜΕΣΙΣ. ΩΛΕΤΟ ΜΕΝ ΚΟΥΡΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΩΝΥΜΟΣ ΕΙΚΟΣΙ ΜΟΥΝΑΣ ΔΥΣΜΑΣ ΑΡΚΤΟΥΡΟΥ ΞΕΙΜΕΡΙΑΣ ΕΣΙΔΩΝ. ΩΛΕΤΟ Δ' ΕΠΤΑΕΤΙΣ ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΣ ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ ΚΛΕΟΔΟΞΑ ΑΡΧΑΓΑΘΑΣ, ΓΟΝΕΩΝ Δ' ΕΚΛΑΣΕΝ ΕΥΤΕΚΝΙΗΝ. ΟΙΚΤΡΟΝ ΔΕ ΑΙΤΩΛΟΣ ΚΟΥΡΗΝ ΚΩΚΥΣΕ ΜΑΧΑΙΟΣ, ΑΛΛΑ ΠΛΕΟΝ ΘΝΗΤΟΙΣ ΟΥΔΕΝ ΟΔΥΡΟΜΕΝΟΙΣ. Η ΜΗΝ ΑΜΦΟΤΕΡΟΥΣ Γ' Ε ΠΑΛΑΙΠΛΟΥΤΟΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΗΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΧΡΥΣΕΑΙΣ ΗΓΛΑΙΣΑΝ ΧΑΡΙΣΙΝ. ΩΣ ΔΕ ΠΑΤΡΑΝ ΔΗΜΗΘΕΙΣΑΝ ΑΝΩ ΠΟΛΙΝ ΕΓΔΟΡΟΣ ΕΧΘΡΩΝ ΩΡΘΩΣΑΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΝ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΟΥΣΑΝ ΕΧΕΙΣ. ΜΕΜΨΑΣΘΑΙ ΔΕ ΘΕΟΙΣ ΑΡΚΕΙ ΜΟΝΟΝ ΑΝΔΡΑ ΓΕ ΘΝΗΤΟΝ ΩΠΑΙΤΑΣΚΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΓΗΡΑΟΣ ΩΣ ΧΑΛΕΠΟΥ ΗΝΤΗΣΑΣ ΨΥΧΗΙ ΔΕ ΤΑ ΜΥΡΙΑ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΠΟΝΗΣΑΣ ΙΚΕΟ ΤΗΝ ΚΟΙΝΗΝ ΑΤΡΑΠΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΑΙΔΕΩ.	5 10 15
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The reading is fairly certain, and the meaning clear, except for the beginning of line 14. Letters missing on the stone and added by conjecture are underlined by dots. The following translation will show the sense, and the view here taken of doubtful points.

A fierce blaze of fire destroyed your happiness, Charmadas, and your hopes were disappointed by Fate. First your son, named after you, perished, having lived to see the Great Bear set in storms but twenty times. Then died seven year old Kleodoxa, daughter of your own daughter Archagathe, frustrating the joy her parents had in their offspring. Pitiably, too, did Aetolos Machaios (?Machaios the Aetolian) lament for his daughter; but no profit is there for mortal men in

¹ Cf., e.g., Bouchier, *Syria as a Roman Province*, pp. 240 sqq., and bibliog. *ad fin.*

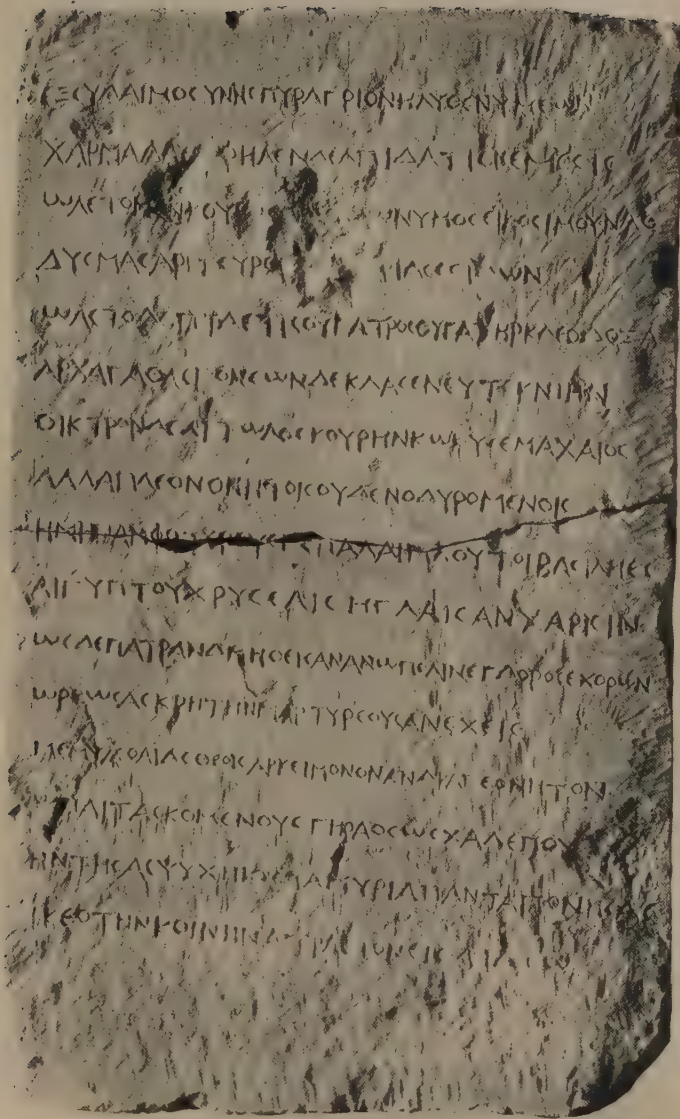
giving way to grief. Both children, you know, had received golden favours from the Egyptian kings whose riches were established of old. Moreover, you have Crete as a witness of how you raised your native land on high again from amidst the weapons of foes, after it had been humbled. A mortal man (like you) is only justified in charging heaven with giving him a bitter old age (if he has been idle?); but you in your lifetime have been busy with your countless tasks ere you trod this common path to the grave.

A few comments in addition: l. 2, ΧΑΡΜΑΔΑ, apparently a voc. from ΧΑΡΜΑΔΗΣ or ΧΑΡΜΑΔΑΣ.¹ ll. 3, 4, i.e. the youth died in his twenty-first year. l. 7, Machaeus or Machaios, is a possible name. 'Aetolus' may give his origin, 'the Aetolian'; he is son-in-law of the deceased. ll. 9, 10, the reference to the 'Egyptian kings of ancient wealth' is obscure. The usual form is 'παλαιόπλουτοι'. l. 11, 'ΠΟΛΙΝ' might stand, in apposition to 'ΠΑΤΡΑΝ', but seems superfluous, and is more probably a misspelling for 'ΠΑΛΙΝ'. Several eccentricities in the writing (e.g. the retaining of the 'ε' in 'Δε' of l. 7, and its omission in ll. 2 and 6) justify one in assuming carelessness or illiteracy in the stone-cutter. l. 11, ΕΓΔΟΡΟΣ for ΕΚ ΔΟΡΟΣ. l. 12, the reference to Crete is almost as dark as that to Egypt. We only know that as in the Late Bronze Age, so at this time, there was a considerable movement of people eastward from Crete to the littoral of Palestine and Syria. l. 14, ΩΠΑΙΤΑΚΟΜΕΝΟΥC: I have rendered what I conceive to be the general sense here. The reading is certain except for 'π', which might possibly be a 'ν'. Can the engraver have intended 'ΑCΚΟΥΜΕΝΟC'? I take 'ΩC' (before ΧΑΛΕΠΟΥ) after 'ΜΕΜΨΑCΘΑΙ': It is possible, however, that l. 13 may be simply a 'tag' standing by itself, and l. 14 commences a fresh sentence.² In either case Charmadas is addressed. l. 15, i.e., you have spent such a crowded life that you are not justified in calling it wretched.

J. H. I.

¹ Or, read ΧΑΡΜΑ ΔΑΕCΦΗΛΕΝ: ΧΑΡΜΑ accus. after ΗΛΥΘΕΝ, and ΔΑΕCΦΗΛΕΝ from ΔΑΙCΦΑΛΛΩ; δαΐσφαλτος occurs, with 'πάλη'. This would avoid the hiatus.

² Or read: Ω ΠΑΙ ΤΑΚΟΜΕΝΟΥC and trans.: 'Only a mortal man (i.e. whilst alive) is justified, O son of Taskomenes, in charging heaven with &c.; but you, after a busy life, are now dead.' This is perhaps more likely, though ΑΡΚΕΙ would still be used in rather a strained sense.



AN INSCRIBED EPITAPH FROM GAZA

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE IN 1931

IT is intended to publish in each volume short summaries of excavation work in Palestine concluded within the current year, abstracted from information supplied by the excavators. It is hoped such reports will prove of assistance in the scientific co-ordination of archaeological work.

In case the report of an excavation has been published elsewhere prior to sending this article to print, reference is made to that publication.

BEISĀN

Expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

FitzGerald, G. M.: 'Excavations at Beth-Shan in 1930' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 59-70, Pls. I-VI.

'EIN SHAMS

Haverford Expedition.

Grant, Elihu: 'Ain Shems, 1931' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 167-70.

SABASTIYA

Joint Expedition of Harvard University, the Palestine Exploration Fund, the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Crowfoot, J. W.: 'Work of the Joint Expedition to Samaria-Sebustiya, April and May, 1931' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 139-42, Pls. I-III.

SAFFŪRIYA

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Sukenik, E. L.: משירי ציפורי ['Some Remains of Sepphoris'], (in *Tarbīs*, Vol. III, fasc. 1), pp. 107-9, 2 Pls.

TALL EL 'UJŪL

British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

Petrie, [Sir] Flinders: 'Tell el Ajjūl' (in *AE*, 1931), pp. 33-41, 6 Figs.

The Irq el Ahmar Rock-shelter

IN May 1931 M. R. Neuville made, on behalf of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine of Paris, a sounding in the Irq el Ahmar rock-shelter, situated in the Wādī Khureitūn, 2 km. west of the Umm Qatafa cave, excavated in 1928.¹

¹ René Neuville, 'L'Acheuléen supérieur de la grotte d'Oumm-Qatafa (Palestine)' in *L'Anthropologie*, XLI, 1931, pp. 13-51 and 249-63; R. Neuville et A. Mallon, 'Les débuts de l'âge des métaux dans les grottes du désert de Judée', in *Syria*, XII, 1931, pp. 24-47, 10 Figs, Pls. XV-XIX.

The sequence of deposits was as follows:

Level A: Black earth, 10 to 40 cm. Flints and potsherds of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages; Middle Bronze hearth.

Level B: Fine grey earth, 20 cm. Microlithic industry corresponding to the Lower Natufian (Mesolithic) of the Maghārat el Wād (Layer B);¹ hearths; no pottery. Animal remains.

Level C: Soft brownish earth, 40 cm. The industry has marked affinities with the Lower Natufian, but includes a fair number of typical Aurignacian scrapers. Bone beads; fragment of bone harpoon; numerous *dentalia* forming ornaments. Abundant animal remains.

Level D: Tough brownish clay, 25 cm. Lower Middle Aurignacian industry, corresponding to that of Layer E of the Maghārat el Wād; numerous Gravette points, but only a few and rather atypical scrapers. Animal remains.

Level E: Tough reddish clay, 30 cm. Same industry as in Level D, but with numerous flat scrapers and only a few Gravette points. Animal remains.

Level F: Sticky reddish clay, 40 cm. Small number of atypical blades and flakes, many of them having the striking-platform retouched. Human and animal remains.

The excavation of the whole of the deposits will be carried out next season.

Khirbat et Tubeiqa

DURING June and July, 1931, the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, and the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, conducted an excavation at Khirbat et Tubeiqa, the Biblical Beth-zur. The expedition was in charge of Professor O. R. Sellers and Professor William F. Albright, assisted by a staff of scholars from America, Denmark, and Finland.

Work was confined to the area at the top of the hill, except for tracing 150 metres of the city wall. Owing to the shallowness of debris and the general absence of stratification it was possible to excavate a comparatively large tract, 8,000 sq. metres.

Walls which were uncovered centred about a Hellenistic fortress on the acropolis. This fortress showed three phases of building and one burning, all Hellenistic.

Except in definite occupation levels the Hellenistic pottery was mixed with Middle Bronze and Early Iron. There was a small amount of Early Bronze and Late Bronze sherds (less than a basketful); but evidently the city was not settled during those periods.

¹ Dorothy Garrod, 'Excavations in the Mugharet el-Wad', in *QSt.*, 1929, p. 220-222, and 1931, pp. 99-103, Pls. I-III.

Around the fortress was a complex of stores and dwelling-houses with a street and an open place before the east gate, which faced 'Ein ed Dirwa (Philip's Fountain). In the market were what appeared to be a khān and a wine-shop with nine large jars set into a rock-cut trough. By the fortress on the south were three shallow graves, in which were skeletons but nothing else.

Two cisterns and a reservoir were cleared out completely. The reservoir was evidently a natural cave which had been enlarged. Leading to it from the north were steps, which descended to the bottom in a curved staircase with rock-cut balustrade. A second entrance from the south had broken through the plaster, which never was repaired. In the reservoir were many sherds, a few coins, various animal bones, and a human skeleton covered with loose stones.

From the Middle Bronze Age the excavators found jar handles stamped with scarabs of the Hyksos type and a bone carving showing a standing man with the right hand raised in ceremonial attitude, one of the few examples of early Canaanite art. Early Iron I debris contributed some characteristic vessels and a scarab of Rameses II. Early Iron II was represented by storage jars, stamped jar handles with the 'winged roll' from the districts of Memshat, Ziph, and Hebron, and the wax impression of a seal, 'Of Gealyahu, the son of the king'. There were found four inscribed weights: two 'nephthys' weighing 9.80 and 9.54 gm. respectively, a 'pim' of 7.18 gm., and a 'beqa' of 5.8 gm.

Hellenistic remains were the most abundant and the most significant, especially on account of the coins. These show that the city flourished in post-Exilic times, reached its height of affluence under Antiochus Epiphanes, rapidly declined after it was captured by Simon the Maccabee, and was abandoned before the end of the second century B.C.

It is planned to offer a preliminary report of this excavation as an independent publication during the coming year.

Ramát Rahél

RAMÁT RAHÉL (P.E.F. Map XVII, M. t. 9-1) is situated between Talpiyot and Giv'at Eliyáhu (Khirbat Sālih). The excavations there of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society lasted from the 16th January to the 17th March, 1931, under the supervision of Dr. B. Maisler, assisted by Mr. M. Stekelis.

A rock-hewn tomb-cave was discovered, consisting of a courtyard with a large niche on the northern side, an ossuary chamber to the east and a bone-chamber to the south. Small and narrow steps lead to a platform in the courtyard. Thence one descended through the entrance of the ossuary chamber (closed by a stone door, 75 × 65 cm.) to a pit in the floor (170 × 100 × 80 cm.).

The ossuary chamber is almost square (315 cm. north to south, 285 cm. east to west). It contained an ossuary near the entrance and five *kukhim* closed with stones (*golalim*), viz.: (1) in the south wall: *kukh* (A) with three ossuaries, one (60 × 25 × 35 cm.) being ornamented with six-pointed rosettes; (2) in the north wall: *kukh* (B) with an unornamented ossuary (75 × 30 × 37 cm.), a skeleton, some pottery, and two ossuaries placed one on the other (60 × 26 × 37 cm. and 61 × 29 × 35 cm.) decorated with rosettes; (3) in the west wall: *kukh* (D) with four ossuaries, one with a gable-shaped lid, the other small (45 × 25 × 28 cm.) and unusual, with a wall represented on its sides; *kukh* (E), broken and empty. A later winepress, built of cement, was opposite *kukh* (E); it contained Hellenistic pottery and an Astarte head (Iron II).

Altogether eleven skeletons were found in the ossuary chamber with various pottery of the first century B.C.

The entrance to the bone-chamber (270 cm. from east to west, 230 cm. from north to south) was closed by a large stone (60 × 40 cm.); then one came to a small pit (130 × 80 × 80 cm.). This chamber contained six *kukhim*: three on the east (A, B, C), two on the south (D, E), one on the west (F). Each contained the bones of one person, except (F), where bones of several persons were found. In the bone-chamber were found: a gold ear-ring (in *kukh* (C)), eight glass vessels, and various small objects.

A large Hellenistic pot was found on cooking-stones to the west of the niche (285 × 250 cm.) in the courtyard, with some seeds beneath it. A hollow to the north of the niche (185 × 75 cm.) contained the bent skeleton of a woman, lying on her right side, with several small cosmetic articles beside her.

The finds include Hellenistic pottery from the niche, much Iron II and some Iron III pottery (including an Iron II jar handle stamped למלך ויף), and a meleki-stone capital (75 × 50 × 25 cm.) ornamented in the Cypro-Phoenician style.

A detailed report of the excavations will appear in the *Qōbeṣ* of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society.

Wādī el Maghāra

EXCAVATIONS in the caves of the Wādī el Maghāra, Mount Carmel, are being undertaken by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem in collaboration with the American School of Prehistoric Research. In 1931 work was carried out in three sites:

(1) *Maghārat el Wād* (Cave of the Valley). This is the largest of the group, and the interior was excavated in 1929 and 1930. This year work was con-

fined to the Mesolithic deposit on the platform of the cave. Two phases of the Mesolithic industry of Palestine were identified, and these have been named Upper and Lower Natufian. In the Lower Natufian was found a group of burials with head-dresses and other ornaments made up of dentalium shells and bone pendants in place on the skeletons. At the base of the deposit was a wall of rough blocks of limestone resting on the bed-rock; this curved outward from the levelled area and rock-cut basins found last year, and evidently formed part of the same group of 'works'.

(2) *Maghārat es Skhūl* (Cave of the Kids). A small rock-shelter containing a single archaeological deposit of Mousterian age. Towards the base of this deposit the skeleton of a young child was found in an intensely hard breccia accompanied by typical Mousterian implements.

(3) *Maghārat et Tābūn* (Cave of the Oven). This cave contains a very deep deposit, of which the upper part has yielded a Mousterian industry identical with that of the *Maghārat es Skhūl* associated with a well-preserved fauna. The lower levels are still unexplored, but have been reached in a sounding.

Megiddó

THE ruins exposed in 1931 by Mr. P. L. O. Guy (on behalf of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago) belong to different periods, the latest being about the middle of the fourth century B.C.

Towards the south-west corner debris were removed to a depth of about 8 m. from a kind of funnel in the ground which measured some 40 m. across at the surface; broken walls, some of the Middle Bronze Age, protruded from the sides, and a late stairway led downwards into a masonry shaft: this rested on the edges of a smaller rock-cut shaft, and the stairway continued downwards round the sides.

From the bottom of the rock shaft a sloping tunnel about 14 m. long carried the stairway down to a total depth of 37 m. below the surface of the tell, and at that level water was found.

From the foot of the stairway a horizontal tunnel 3 m. high and 2 wide led south-west for 50 m. through the rock to a cave 23 m. long, over 7 high and 4 to 5 broad. At the bottom was a water-pool, and from that steps led upwards to an opening at the foot of the tell, and well outside it. Inside the opening was a recess for a guard, and in that was the guard's skeleton with a heavy bronze mace-head. The opening to the cave had been blocked by a massive wall.

The history of the system seems to be this: at some undetermined date in the Bronze Age the cave was hacked out, access to it from the town above

being perhaps obtained by a masonry passage, apparently of Late Bronze Age, laid bare on the edge of the tell in 1929.

The vertical shaft and the horizontal tunnel appear to have been added during the tenth century B.C., when Megiddo was rebuilt and a water supply was necessary within the new fortifications. When this had been provided, the older entrance was blocked.

Late pottery, including a sherd of black Greek ware, low down in the shaft, and the fact that the stairway (of close on 200 steps) leads right up to the surface of the tell, shows that the system remained in use practically down to the latest period of occupation.

On the east slope, one of the main finds has been a collection of human remains, including 48 measurable skulls, well dated to the Early Bronze Age. These were lying in a depression in the rock, and had perhaps been collected from tombs which it was intended to re-utilize.

Shaft tombs, with burials of two distinct periods, were discovered: the earlier with pottery types of the latter part of the Early Bronze Age, including hand-made 'tea-pots' (similar to *BBSAJ* No. 4, Pl. IV. 7). Definitely associated with these in date were found wheel-made 'tea-pots', of a kind of buccero ware with a wavy white line decoration. The origin of these vessels is still undetermined; some resemblance to Minoan ware should be noted.

The later burials, of the end of the Late Bronze Age, produced bronzes, pottery, small objects, and scarabs of Seti I and of Ramses II.

The pottery includes many decorated pieces, and, particularly, an intact vase (33 cm. high) with a remarkable design of goats, palm-tree, birds and a crab, as well as geometrical patterns.

Provisional reports will continue to be published in the *OIC*. The material for a first final volume to appear in the *OIP* series is being prepared.

CONCISE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE.¹

JERUSALEM

IN referring to sites where excavations have been carried out in or near Jerusalem the common place-names now current (e.g. 'Mount Scopus', 'Tombs of Judges') have been used. This does not, of course, imply the acceptance of such names as topographically correct.

The area included in this list has been subdivided as follows:

A. JERUSALEM *INTRA MUROS*:

1. The Haram Area. 2. The North-Eastern Quarter. 3. The North-Western Quarter. 4. The Area of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and Māristān. 5. The South-Western Quarter.

B. JERUSALEM *EXTRA MUROS*:

(a) INNER CIRCUIT: 1. Kidron Valley. 2. Museum Site. 3. Jericho Road. 4. Area in front of Damascus Gate. 5. Suleimān Road, Lower Jaffa Road, Mamillah Road. 6. St. Paul's Road. 7. Street of the Prophets. 8. Russian Compound. 9. Hebron Road. 10. Mount Zion and Ophel.

(b) OUTER CIRCUIT: 1. Wādī Yasūl and Wādī Beīt Sāhūr. 2. Batn el Hawā. 3. Hill of Evil Counsel. 4. Mount of Olives. 5. Mount Scopus. 6. Tombs of Judges. 7. Bukharian Quarter. 8. St. George's Area. 9. Jaffa Road. 10. Nahlat Ahim. 11. Nicophoria. 12. Lepers' Home. 13. Greek Colony.

JERUSALEM *INTRA MUROS*

HARAM AREA

ROUND THE HARAM WALL² [Hf 1, 3, 8-10, 12, 13, 15-17, He 8]

Soundings carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1867-9.

Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 76-188, 226-32, 1 Pl., 13 Figs.

Warren, Charles, and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 126-56, 158-84, 9 Figs., Pls.

¹ Continued from No. 3, pp. 139-49.

² This report, dealing with excavations on both sides of the wall, should have appeared twice: once in *Jerusalem Intra Muros* and again in *Jerusalem Extra Muros*; however, as the main object of the excavation was the exploration of the Haram area as a whole, it has been included here.

INSIDE THE DOME OF THE ROCK [Hf 14]

Soundings by the Turkish authorities in 1874.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 135-6.
——: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899,
Vol. 1., pp. 216-17.

NORTH EDGE OF PLATFORM

Casual discovery in 1868. [Hf 19.]

Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 218-21.

Casual discovery in 1872. [Hf 11.]

Schick (C.): 'Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1873), p. 72.

SOLOMON'S STABLES [Hf 4]

Soundings prior to 1864.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Jerusalem Explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, p. 77.

Excavations by Turkish authorities prior to 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem. Discoveries in "Solomon's Stables"' (in *QSt.*, 1891), pp. 198-9, 1 Pl.

Hanauer, J. E.: 'A Subterranean Passage in Solomon's Stables' (in *QSt.*, 1891), p. 204 f.

TRIPLE GATE [Hf 2]

Soundings carried out by de Saulcy in 1863.

de Saulcy, F.: *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 1-17, 7 Figs.

Soundings carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 76, Pl. XV,
Fig. 3; Pl. XXVI, Fig. 6.

NORTH END OF EL BURĀQ POOL [Hf 12]

Soundings made by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

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Fig. 5.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE OF THE HARAM [Hf 10-Ge 1]

Casual discovery in 1870.

Warren, Charles and Chaplin [Thomas]: 'Discovery at the N.W. Angle' (in *QSt.*, 1870), pp. 370-2.

Cleared in 1891.

Hanauer, J. E.: 'Cuttings in the Rock in the Haram Area' (in *QSt.*, 1891), 2 Figs., pp. 206 f.

EAST WALL OF THE HARAM [Hf 5]

Excavations carried out by the Turkish authorities in 1874.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 136,
165.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 132-5, 1 Fig.

Excavations carried out by the Turkish authorities in 1881-2.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'Note II' (in *QSt.*, 1882), p. 18.

—: *Mission en Palestine et en Phénicie entreprise in 1881*, Paris, 1884, pp. 47, 120 f., 1 Fig.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 237-9, 1 Fig.

GOLDEN GATE [Hf 7]

Casual discovery in 1872.

Schick (C.): 'Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1873), p. 72.

Excavations by the Turkish authorities in 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem. Excavations at the Golden Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1891), p. 201.

NORTH-EASTERN QUARTER

BETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN HOSPICE AND DAMASCUS GATE [Ge 4]

Casual discovery in 1871.

Wilson (C. W.): 'Recent discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1872), pp. 47-51, 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

HĀRAT BĀB HITTA [He 5]

Casual discovery in 1895 (?)

Schick, C.: 'Reports. New discoveries in Harat Bab Hytta' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 128-31, 1 Plan.

BETHESDA POOL AND ST. ANNE [He 4, 7]

Excavations carried out by the Pères Blancs from 1863 to 1876.

Mauss, C.: *La piscine de Bethesda à Jérusalem . . .*, Paris, 1888, pp. 55+11 Figs.

Excavated by the Pères Blancs in 1888-1900.

Schick, C.: 'Pool of Bethesda' (in *QSt.*, 1888), pp. 115-34, 3 Figs., 4 Pls. (With addenda by C. Wilson and R. C. Conder).

—: 'Neue Funde am Bethesdateich in Jerusalem' (in *MuNDPV*, 1900), pp. 81 f.

Cré, Léon: 'Discovery at the Pool Bethesda' (in *QSt.*, 1901), pp. 163-5, 1 Fig.

Excavated by the Pères Blancs in 1889.

Cré, Léon: 'Recherche et découverte du tombeau de St. Joachim et de Sainte Anne sous l'antique Basilique de Sainte Anne à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1893), pp. 245-74, ill. (Reprinted as a special publication, Paris, 1893, 32 pp.).

BIRKAT ISRA'IL [He 3]

Excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1868.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 122-6, 2 Figs., Pls. VI, XVI.

Warren and Wilson: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 189-98, 1 Fig.

CHAPEL OF FLAGELLATION, VIA DOLOROSA [He 2]

Excavated by the Franciscan Fathers in 1889.

Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem. An ancient Church in Tarik Sitti Maryam' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 172-4, 1 Pl.

Excavated by the Franciscan Fathers in 1901-3.

Vincent, Hugues and Abel, F.-M.: *Jérusalem nouvelle*, Paris, 1922, Vol. 3, pp. 596-8, Figs. 239-43, Pl. LX, 1-5.

SŒURS DE SION [Ge 1, He 1]

Soundings in 1857 and 1860.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Jerusalem Explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, pp. 60-3, Pls. XII-XIII.

Casual discovery in 1863.

de Saulcy, F.: *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1865, Vol. 2, p. 192, 1 Plan.

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 76, Pl. XVII, Fig. 6.

Casual discovery in 1868.

Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 201-3.

Cleared in 1872.

Warren, Charles, and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, p. 209 f.

AREA WEST OF ECCE HOMO ARCH [Ge 2]

Casual discovery in 1874, cleared on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund by Charles Clermont-Ganneau.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches. Rock and rock-cut chambers west of Ecce Homo Church' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 105-7, 142-6, 166, 264-9, 2 Figs.

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Casual discovery in the Greek Convent Habs al-Masīh near the Sœurs de Sion in 1906. [Ge 2.]

V. B.: 'Découvertes archéologiques à Jérusalem' (in *Jérusalem*, 1906), p. 85, 1 Fig.

Excavations by Greek Patriarchate in 1906. [Ge 2.]

Savignac, R.: 'Chronique. Création d'un sanctuaire et d'une tradition à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1907), pp. 113-23, 3 Plans.

AUSTRIAN HOSPICE [Ge 3]

Casual discovery in 1857.

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Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 60, Pl. XXIII, Fig. 1.

TARĪQ ES SERAĪ. HOUSE OF VERONICA, HOUSE OF SIMON THE CYRENEAN, ETC. [Gf 13]

Casual discoveries prior to 1860.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 161.

Excavations conducted by the Uniate Greek authorities in 1895.

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KHĀN EZ ZEIT [Gf 12]

Casual discovery in 1860.

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EL WĀD STREET [Gf 15]

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SŪQ EL LAHMANĪN [Gf 17]

Cleared in 1858.

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SŪQ EL KHAWĀJĀT [Gf 16]

Excavated by C. Schick in 1876.

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HAMMĀM ES SULTĀN [Gf 14]

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NORTH-WESTERN QUARTER

HĀRAT EN NASĀRA. COPTIC KHĀN [Gf 4]

Casual discovery prior to 1869.

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HĀRAT EN NASĀRA [Gf 9-10]

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 154-6, 2 Pls.

HĀRAT DEIR EL FRANJ [Gf 8]

Casual discovery in 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Reports' (in *QSt.*, 1891), p. 277 f., Map.

NEAR NEW GATE

Casual discovery 1891. [Ff 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1892), p. 17.

Casual discovery in 1895. [Ff 2.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports . . . 2. Excavations inside the New Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1895), p. 109.

QĀL'AT JĀLŪD

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Soundings made by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1869. [Ff 3.]

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Schick, C.: 'Die antiken Reste an der Nordwestmauer von Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1878), pp. 15-23, Pls. III, IV.

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Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, p. 267.

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Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem. II. Remains of Old Wall near the North-East Corner of the City' (in *QSt.*, 1889), p. 65 f., 1 Pl.

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Casual discovery by the Frères des Écoles chrétiennes in 1927. [Ff 3.]

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LATIN PATRIARCHATE [Ff. 11]

Casual discovery in 1836.

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GRAND NEW HOTEL [Ff 1]

Casual discovery in 1877.

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Casual discovery in 1885.

Guthe, H.: 'Die zweite Mauer Jerusalems und die Bauten Constantins am heiligen Grabe . . . 2. Das Stadtviertel der Grabeskirche . . . von C. Schick' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 271 f.

Merril, Selah: 'Recent discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1886), pp. 21-4, Plan.
Paton, Lewis Bayles: 'The third wall of Jerusalem and some excavations on its supposed line' (in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1905), pp. 197-211, 1 Map, 2 Figs.

POOL OF HEZEKIAH [Gf 3]

Casual discovery in 1897.

Schick, C.: 'Reports and Papers . . . 3. The West Wall of the Pool of Hezekiah' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 107-9, 2 Figs.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AND MĀRISTĀN

MOSQUE OF OMAR, NEAR THE HOLY SEPULCHRE [Gf 5]

Casual discovery in 1858.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 138.

PARVIS OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. [Gf 6.]

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in front of the Entrance of the Holy Sepulchre in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, pp. 74 f.

COPTIC PROPERTY [Gf 7]

Casual discovery in 1885.

Schick, C.: 'Neu aufgedeckte Felsengräber bei der Grabeskirche in Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 170-3, Pl. 5.

Casual discovery in 1897.

Lagrange, M. J.: 'Chronique. L'inscription coufique de l'église du Saint-Sépulcre' (in *RB*, 1897), pp. 643-7, 2 Figs.

Excavations conducted by the Copts in 1906.

Vincent, Hugues: 'Chronique. Un vestige des édifices de Constantin au Saint-Sépulcre' (in *RB*, 1907), pp. 586-607, 3 Figs.

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RUSSIAN COMPOUND [Gf 11]

Excavations conducted by M. de Vogüé in 1855 and 1862.

Vogüé, Melchior de: *Le Temple de Jérusalem* . . . Appendice: 'Topographie de Jérusalem', Paris, 1864, pp. 117-20, Pl. XXXVI.

Excavated in 1857-60 by E. Pierrotti on behalf of the Russian Authorities.

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Excavations carried out by Clermont-Ganneau on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873-4.

Clermont-Ganneau (Ch.): *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 85-100, 1 Pl., 20 Figs.

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 S(chick), C.: 'The Byzantine pavement near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre' (in *QSt.*, 1888), pp. 17-20, 1 Plan.
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Excavations near the Holy Sepulchre by the Greek Patriarchate in 1888.
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MĀRISTĀN [Gf 18]

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Hanauer, J. E.: 'Sculptured figures from the Muristan . . .' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 77–9.

SOUTH-WESTERN QUARTER

THE CITADEL [Ff 12]

Soundings by C. Schick in 1878.

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OPPOSITE THE CITADEL [Gf 2]

Casual discovery in 1885.

Merrill, Selah: 'Recent discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1886), pp. 21–3, 1 Plan.

CHRIST CHURCH [Gf 1]

Casual discovery in 1841.

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Casual discovery in 1860.

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Casual discovery in 1909.

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HĀRAT EL QĀL'A. POLICE BARRACKS [Fg 1]

Casual discovery in 1838.

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ARMENIAN PROPERTY [Gg 9]

Casual discovery in 1855.

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HĀRAT BĀB EN NABĪ DĀWŪD. MĀR JIRYIS [Gg 8]

Casual discovery prior to 1869.

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, pp. 119.

HĀRAT ED DAWĀIYA [Gf 19]

Casual discovery in 1860.

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SŪQ ES SABBĀGHĪN [Gf 20]

Casual discovery in 1862.

Vogüé, M. de: *Le Temple de Jérusalem*. Paris, 1864, pp. 112-3, 1 Fig.

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BURJ EL KIBRĪT

Casual discovery in 1897(?). [Gg 6.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports . . . II. Another interesting cistern' (in *QSt.*, 1898), p. 81.

—: 'Reports . . . III. Remains of Ancient City Wall' (in *QSt.*, 1898), p. 82, 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1914. [Gg 5.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. Une mosaïque byzantine à el-Bāṭn' (in *RB*, 1914), pp. 436-8, Figs. 7, 8.

HĀRAT EL MEIDĀN [Gg 7]

Casual discovery in 1885(?).

Schick, C.: 'Neu aufgedeckte Felscisternen und Felsgemächer in Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 42-5, Pl. 1.

NEAR DUNG GATE (HĀRAT EL MAGHĀRBA) [Hg 2]

Casual discovery in 1914.

Watson, C. M.: 'Recent discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1914), pp. 165-9, 1 Plan, 3 Figs.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. 1. Jérusalem. Glanures archéologiques . . . 2. Vestiges antiques dans hâret el-Moghârbeh' (in *RB*, 1914), pp. 429-36, Figs. 2-6.

TYROPŒON [Hf 1, Hg 1]

Excavated by Charles W. Wilson in 1864.

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JERUSALEM—EXTRA MUROS

KIDRON VALLEY

WĀDĪ EN NĀR

Casual discovery in 1880.

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ABSAŁOM'S TOMB, AND SURROUNDINGS

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Warren and Wilson: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, p. 136.

Cleared by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1871. [If 1.]

Clermont-Ganneau (Charles): 'Notes on certain new discoveries at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1871), p. 105.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 294 f.

Cleared by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society in 1924. [If 1.]

Reinach, Théodore: 'Fouilles entreprises dans les tombes de la vallée du Cédron par Nahum Schlouszch' (in *CAIL*, 1924), pp. 144-6.

Slouschz, Nahum: 'החפירות מסביב לירמבשום (ר"ח שבט—ערב פסח ה'תרפ"ד) [Excavations around the Monument of Absalom (January to April, 1924)]' (in *Qābeṣ*, Vol. I., fasc. 2), pp. 5-48. (Abridged translation in 'Proceedings of the Jewish Exploration Society', 1925, pp. 7-30, 11 Figs.).

GETHSEMANE

Casual discovery in 1887. [If 7.]

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 151 f.

Casual discovery in 1893. [If 2.]

Lees, F. Robinson: 'Antiquities from Caesarea, &c.' (in *QSt.*, 1893), p. 140, 1 Fig.

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1894-7. [He 10.]

Bliss, Frederick Jones: *Excavations at Jerusalem 1894-7*, London, 1898. ('Tombs in the Valley of Jehoshaphat', pp. 238-9.)

Casual discovery in 1897. [If 2.]

Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'Chronique . . . Nouvelles de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1897), p. 131.

Excavations carried out near Gethsemane by the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in 1907. [He 9, Hf 20.]

Spyridonidis, C. K.: 'The Church of St. Stephen' (in *QSt.*, 1907), pp. 137-9, 2 Figs. (Cf. Vincent, H.: 'Encore l'inscription de Saint Étienne à Gethsémani' (in *RB*, 1907), pp. 607-11, 1 Fig.)

Excavations carried out by the Franciscan Fathers in 1909-20. [If 2.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. L'église de Gethsémani' (in *RB*, 1919), pp. 248-52, Figs. 3, 4.

—: 'Chronique. L'église de Gethsémani' (in *RB*, 1920), pp. 574-6, Pl. 1-2.

Orfali, Gaudence: *Gethsémani ou Notice sur l'Église de l'Agonie ou de la Prière d'après les fouilles récentes accomplies par la Custodie franciscaine de Terre Sainte (1909 et 1920)*, Paris, 1924, ii + 32 pp., 23 Pls., 10 Figs.

WĀDĪ EL JAUZ [Gc 1, Fc 1]

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Letters. Old Pool in Upper Kedron Valley or "Wādy el Joz"' (in *QSt.*, 1892), pp. 9-13, 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1881 (?).

Schick, C.: 'Remarkable rock-cut tomb in "Wādy el Joz"' (in *QSt.*, 1892), pp. 13-16, 1 Plan.

MUSEUM SITE [He 6]

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), p. 95 f., 1 Plan, 1 Fig.

—: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 248-53, 5 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1912.

Vincent, Hugues: 'Fouilles à l'angle N.-O. de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1913), pp. 101-3, Fig. 10.

Cleared in 1930.

D. C. B.: 'Note on a Cemetery at Karm al-Shaikh, Jerusalem' (in *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, Vol. I, 1931), pp. 3-9, Pls. II-XVIII.

JERICHO ROAD

Casual discoveries in 1890. [He 11-12.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem. I. The New Road North of the City' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 246 f.

Casual discovery in 1899. [Ge 5.]

—: 'Reports . . . IV. The North Wall of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1899), pp. 38 f., Plan.

AREA IN FRONT OF DAMASCUS GATE

ST. ÉTIENNE [Gd 7, Ge 9]

Casual discovery in 1878, excavated by the Dominican Fathers (subsequently the École Biblique) in 1881-94.

Mantell, A. M.: 'Jerusalem. Newly discovered Church' (in *QSt.*, 1882), pp. 116-20, 3 Figs., 2 Plans.

Merrill, Selah: 'The newly discovered Church' (in *QSt.*, 1883), pp. 238-42, 2 Figs.

- Merrill, Selah: 'New discoveries in Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1885), pp. 222-8, 1 Plan, 1 Facs.
- Vaux, Ludovic de: 'Découvertes récentes à Jérusalem' (in *Revue archéologique*, Vol. VII, 1886), pp. 371-4.
- : 'Mémoire relatif aux fouilles entreprises par les R. P. Dominicains dans leur domaine de Saint-Étienne, près de la porte de Damas à Jérusalem' (in *Revue archéologique*, Vol. XII, 1888), pp. 32-60, 6 Figs.
- Schick, C.: 'Die Stephanskirche der Kaiserin Eudokia bei Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1888), pp. 250-7, Pl. 3.
- Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem. IV. Discoveries north of Damascus Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 116 f.
- : 'Discoveries north of Damascus Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 9-11, 1 Plan, 1 Pl.
- Lewis Hayter, T.: 'Ruins of Church on the Skull Hill, Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1891), pp. 211-18, 7 Figs., 1 Plan.
- Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'La Palestine chrétienne. Découvertes récentes et explorations' (in *RB*, 1892), pp. 118-22, 4 Figs.
- : 'Chronique biblique. II' (in *RB*, 1892), pp. 258-61, 2 Figs., 1 Plan.
- Lagrange, Marie Joseph: *Saint Étienne et son sanctuaire à Jérusalem*, Paris, 1894, xvi + 188 p., Front., 22 Figs., 2 Pls. ('Résultats des Fouilles' pp. 105-38).

SKULL HILL

- Soundings carried out by de Saulcy in 1863.* [Ge 19.]
- de Saulcy, F.: *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1865, Vol. 2, pp. 18-22, 1 Plan.
- Casual discovery in 1867.* [Ge 7.]
- Schick (C.): 'Gordon's Tomb' (in *QSt.*, 1892), pp. 120-4, illus., 1 Pl.
- Soundings carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1867.* [Ge 18]
- Warren and Wilson: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 277-80.
- Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 235-6.
- Cleared by C. Schick in 1873.* [Ge 20.]
- 'Notes. Mr. Schick's work at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1874), p. 125.
- Cleared about 1886.* [Ge 21.]
- Schick, C.: 'Die neu aufgefundenen Felsengräber neben der Jeremiasgrotte bei Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1886), pp. 73-8, Pls. 1, 2.
- Casual discovery in 1894.* [Ge 8.]
- Schick, C.: 'Letters . . . 5. Rock-cut aqueduct on Skull Hill' (in *QSt.*, 1894), pp. 263 f.
- Casual discovery in 1896.* [Ge 6.]
- Schoenecke, L.: 'Ein Felsblock mit Gräbern bei Jerusalem' (in *MuNDPV*, 1897), pp. 36-8, Fig. 8.
- Schick, Conrad: 'Reports and Papers . . . 2. Newly discovered rock and block with tombs' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 105-7, 1 Fig.
- Excavations by the Franciscan Fathers in 1902.* [Ge 6]
- [Dunkel, (Adolf)]: 'Nachrichten von unseren Stationen. Jerusalem' (in *HL*, 1902), pp. 91 f. (English translation published in *QSt.*, 1902, pp. 403-5, 1 Plan.)

AREA WEST OF NĀBLUS ROAD

Casual discovery in 1875. [Ge 12.]

Chaplin, Thomas: 'Discovery at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1876), p. 9.

Casual discovery in 1878. [Ge 11.]

Schick, C.: 'Neue Funde im Norden von Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1879), pp. 102-5, Pl. 3. (Translation in *QSt.*, 1879, pp. 198 ff.)

Casual discovery before 1881 ('Conder's Tomb'). [Ge 10.]

Conder, Claude R.: 'Reports. Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1881), pp. 201-5, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1893. [Ge 11.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters . . . v. Excavations on the rocky knoll N. of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1893), pp. 298-9, 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1894. [Fe 4.]

Schick, C. and Bliss, F. J.: 'Discovery of a beautiful mosaic pavement with Armenian inscription north of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1894), pp. 257-61, 2 Figs.

Bliss, F. J.: *Excavations at Jerusalem in the years 1894-7*, London, 1898, pp. 253-9, 3 Figs.

Cleared in 1901. [Fe 9.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. Une mosaïque byzantine à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1901), pp. 436-44, 2 Pls.

—: 'Chronique. La mosaïque d'Orphée' (in *RB*, 1902), pp. 100-3, 3 Figs.

Cleared in 1903. [Ge 14.]

Barton, George A.: 'Researches of the American School in Palestine . . . 2. Investigations near the Damascus Gate' (in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1903), pp. 176-82, Figs. 8-13.

Casual discovery in 1913. [Ge 13.]

Crace, J. D.: 'The Damascus Gate, Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1914), pp. 29-33, Plan and Section.

MAMILLAH ROAD, LOWER JAFFA ROAD, SULEIMĀN ROAD

MAMILLAH ROAD [Ff 6.]

Casual discovery in 1902. (Between Mamillah Road and Jaffa Road.)

Merrill, Selah: 'Notes from Jerusalem . . . 3. A Bit of the Ancient Upper Gihon Aqueduct' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 157-8.

LOWER JAFFA ROAD

Casual discovery in 1860. [Ff 7.]

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Jerusalem explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, pp. 34-5.

Excavated in 1864.

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 77.

Casual discovery prior to 1878. [Ff 5.]

Schick (C.): 'Mittheilungen aus Jerusalem . . . II. Die antiken Reste an der Nordwest-mauer von Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1878), pp. 15-23, Pls. III, IV.

Casual discovery in 1887. [Ff 7.]

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem. Old remains, &c., outside Jaffa Gate' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 213 f., Plan.

Casual discovery in 1907. [Ff 5.]

Vincent, H.: *Chronique . . . A travers Jérusalem, notes archéologiques* (in *RB*, 1908), pp. 267-75, Pls. I, II, 1 Plan.

SULEIMĀN ROAD

Soundings in 1864. [Ff 9.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 74, Pl. XXVII.

Casual discovery in 1888. [Ge 16, Ff 10.]

Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem. I. Remains of Old Wall outside the present Northern Wall of the City' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 63 f.

Cleared in 1891. [Ff 8.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1892), p. 17 ff., 2 Figs., 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1894. [Ge 15.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports' (in *QSt.*, 1895), p. 30.

Casual discovery in 1902. [Ge 15.]

Merrill, Selah: 'Notes from Jerusalem . . . 2. An excavation North of the City Wall' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 155-7.

ST. PAUL'S ROAD

C.M.S. VICARAGE [Fe 3]

Casual discovery in 1902.

Merrill, Selah: 'Notes from Jerusalem . . . 4. A section of Agrippa's Wall' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 158-9.

NEAR SITE OF NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH

Casual discovery in 1873. [Fe 2.]

C. W. Wilson: 'Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1873), p. 37. (Based on report by C. Schick.)

STREET OF THE PROPHETS

Casual discovery in 1866.

Schick, C.: 'Neu aufgefundene Grabaltertümer bei Jerusalem' (in *Illustrierte Zeitung*, 1866), pp. 408 f., 11 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1891. [Ee 2-5, Fe 8, Ff 9.]

Schick, C.: 'Watercourse providing the ancient City with water from NW.' (in *QSt.*, 1891), pp. 278-80, 1 Plan.

RUSSIAN COMPOUND AND VICINITY

Casual discovery in 1871. [Ee 1.]

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 254-8, 1 Pl.

de Saulcy, F.: 'Caisses funéraires ou ossuaires judaïques' (in *Bulletin archéologique du Musée Parent*, 1867), pp. 21-8.

Excavated by Charles W. Wilson in 1864. [Ff 9.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 72, Pl. XXIV, Figs. 1-3.

HEBRON ROAD

Excavated by C. Schick in 1888. [Fg 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Das Thaltor im alten Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1890), pp. 31-6, Pl. 1.

MOUNT ZION AND OPHEL

Excavated by the Palestine Explor. Fund in 1894-7. [Gh 2-Hh 2, Gg 11, Hh 7-Hg 13.]
Bliss, Frederick Jones: 'Excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1894), pp. 169-75, 1 Plan.

—: 'Second report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1894), pp. 243-57, 1 Fig., 1 Plan.

—: 'Third report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 9-25, 2 Figs., 2 Pls., Plan.

—: 'Fourth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 97 f.

Dickie, Archibald C.: 'Fifth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 235-48, 11 Figs., 1 Plan.

Bliss, Frederick Jones: 'Sixth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 305-20, 4 Figs., 3 Pls., 1 Plan.

—: 'Seventh report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 9-22, 4 Pls., 1 Plan.

—: 'Eighth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 109-22, 6 Figs., 1 Plan.

—: 'Ninth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 208-13, 1 Plan.

—: 'Tenth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 298-305, 1 Plan.

—: 'Eleventh report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 11-26, 2 Pls., 1 Plan.

—: 'Twelfth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 91-103, 1 Fig., 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

—: 'Thirteenth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 173-81, 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

Sayce, A. H.: 'Note on the seal found on Ophel' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 181 f., 1 Fig.

Bliss, Frederick Jones: 'Fourteenth report on the excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1897), pp. 260-8, 3 Pls.

—: *Excavations at Jerusalem, 1894-7*. Plans and illustrations by Archibald Campbell Dickie, London, 1898, xvi + 374 pp., Front., 31 Pls., 4 Maps.

MOUNT ZION (SOUTH-WEST HILL)

WEST SLOPE. PROTESTANT CEMETERY

Casual discovery in 1856. [Gh 1.]

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, p. 119.

Excavated by Sir Henry Maudslay in 1874. [Gh 1.]

Conder, Claude R.: 'The rock-scarp of Zion' (in *QSt.*, 1875), pp. 81-9, 1 Plan.

Warren, Charles, and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 393-7, 1 Pl.

Casual discovery in 1891. [Fh 1.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports. Protestant Burial Ground' (in *QSt.*, 1891), p. 278.

Casual discovery in 1907. [Gh 3]

Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'A mosaic newly discovered at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1907), pp. 293-5, 1 Fig.

AMERICAN CEMETERY

Soundings by Selah Merrill in 1891. [Gg 1.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1892), p. 124.

BELOW BISHOP GOBAT'S SCHOOL

Casual discovery in 1891. [Fg 2.]

Schick, C.: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1892), p. 16.

DORMITIO [Gg 10]

Casual discoveries in 1898-9.

Palmer, P.: 'Anhang' (zu Mommert, Carl: 'Die Dormitio und das deutsche Grundstück auf dem traditionellen Zion') (in *ZDPV*, 1898), p. 183.

Renard, H.: 'Die Marienkirche auf dem Berge Sion in ihrem Zusammenhang mit dem Abendmahlsaal . . . 2. Die Ausgrabungen auf dem deutschen Grundstücke' (in *HL*, 1900), pp. 15-23, 1 Pl.

Merrill, Selah: 'Notes from Jerusalem. 1. An Immense Charnel House' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 153-5.

ARMENIAN PROPERTY

Casual discovery in 1890. [Gg 3.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem. II. New discoveries at the house of Caiaphas, on the so-called Mount Zion' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 247 f., 1 Fig.

Excavations carried out by the Armenians in 1899. [Gg 2.]

Vincent, Hugues: 'Chronique' (in *RB*, 1900), p. 118.

Vincent, Hugues and Abel, F.-M.: *Jérusalem nouvelle*, Paris, 1922, Vol. III, pp. 498-9, Fig. 183-4.

Excavations carried out by the Armenian Patriarchate in 1902. [Gg 2.]

Vincent, H.: 'Fouilles près du cénacle' (in *RB*, 1902), pp. 274 f., 1 Fig.

BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION [Fg 5]

Casual discovery in 1910.

Abel, F.-M.: 'Chronique. Petites découvertes au quartier du Cénacle à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1911), pp. 119-25, 6 Figs.

EAST OF CENACLE

Excavations carried out by Pierrotti in 1856. [Gg '12'.]

Pierrotti, Ermete: *Topographie ancienne et moderne de Jérusalem*, Lausanne, 1869, pp. 119, 127 ff.

EAST SLOPE

Cleared by Ch. Clermont-Ganneau on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873. [Hh 3.]

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem researches . . . Great cavern in the side of Mt. Zion' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 98, 107.

—: *Archaeological researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 291-5, 7 Figs.

ST. PETER IN GALlicantu [Gg 4]

Excavated by the Assumptionist Fathers in 1889-1912.

Germer-Durand, J.: 'La maison de Caïphe et l'église Saint Pierre à Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1914), pp. 71-94, 222-46, 20 Figs., 12 Pls.

Marchet, Xavier: *Le véritable emplacement du palais de Caïphe et l'église Saint Pierre à Jérusalem*, Paris, 1927, 112 pp., 18 Figs., 9 Pls.

OPHEL

Soundings in 1864 by Charles W. Wilson. [Hf 15.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 75, Pl. XXVI, Fig. 4.

Soundings carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1867-9. [Hf 3, 15-Hg 3-4.]

Wilson and Warren: *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, London, 1871, pp. 292-308.

Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 157-8, 226-33, Pl. X.

Excavations carried out in 1881. [Hh 6.]

Schick, C.: 'Bericht über meine Arbeiten am Siloahkanal' (in *ZDPV*, 1882), pp. 1-6.

Excavations carried out by the Deutscher Palästina Verein in 1881. [Hg 7, 8, 10, Hh 5.]

Guthe, H.: 'Ausgrabungen bei Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1882), pp. 7-204, 271-377, Pls. I-XI.

Excavations conducted by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1886 and 1890. [Hg 12-Hh 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Second Aqueduct to the Pool of Siloam' (in *QSt.*, 1886), pp. 197-200, 1 Pl., 1 Plan.

—: 'Reports from Jerusalem . . . VII. Recent excavations at Siloah' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 257 ff.

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1894-7.

See Mount Zion and Ophel.

Cleared in 1901. [Hg 12.]

Schick [C.]: 'The Virgin's Fount' (in *QSt.*, 1902), pp. 29-35, 2 Plans.

Masterman [E.]: 'The recently-discovered aqueduct from the Virgin's Fountain' (in *QSt.*, 1902), pp. 35-8, 2 Figs.

Excavations carried out by the Parker Expedition in 1909-11. [Hg 9.]

V[incent], H[ugues]: *Jérusalem sous terre. Les récentes fouilles d'Ophel*, London, 1911, v + 45 pp., 18 Pls. (English translation: *Underground Jerusalem. Discoveries on the Hill of Ophel (1909-11)*, London, 1911, 52 pp., ill., 18 Pls.).

—: 'Les récentes fouilles d'Ophel' (in *RB*, 1911), pp. 566-91, 4 Pls., ill.; (ib., 1912), pp. 86-111, 5 Pls., ill.; pp. 424-53, 5 Pls., ill.; pp. 544-74, 2 Pls., ill.

Excavations carried out on behalf of the Baron Edmond de Rothschild in 1913-14. [Hg 11.]

Weill, Raymond: 'La cité de David. Compte rendu des fouilles exécutées à Jérusalem, sur le site de la ville primitive. Campagne de 1913-14' (in *REJ*, Vol. LXXIX, 1919), pp. 1-85, Plans; (ib., Vol. LXX, 1920), pp. 1-36, 149-79, Plans; (ib., Vol. LXXI, 1920), pp. 1-45, Plans. (In book form: Paris, 1920, I. Texte, viii + 209 pp., ill.

Excavations carried out on behalf of the Baron Edmond de Rothschild in 1923-4. [Hh 1.]

Weill, Raymond: 'La "pointe sud" de la Cité de David et les fouilles de 1923-4' (in *REJ*, Vol. LXXXII, 1926), pp. 103-17, Plan.

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund and the 'Daily Telegraph' in 1923-5. [Hg 6, 8.]

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'First Quarterly Report on the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1924), pp. 9-23, 2 Pls., 9 Figs.

—: 'Second Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1924), pp. 57-68, 7 Figs., 1 Plan.

Duncan, J. Garrow: 'Third Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1924), pp. 124-36, 3 Pls., 13 Figs.

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'On a remarkable group of cult objects from the Ophel Excavation' (ib., 1924), pp. 137-42, 6 Figs.

Duncan, J. Garrow: 'Fourth Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1924), pp. 163-80, 6 Figs., 4 Pls., 1 Plan.

C[ook], S[tanley] A.: 'Inscribed Hebrew Objects from Ophel' (ib., 1924), pp. 180-6, Pls. V-VI.

—: 'Fifth Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1925), pp. 8-24, 27 Figs., 8 Pls.

Duncan, J. Garrow: 'Sixth Quarterly Report . . .' (ib., 1925), pp. 134-9, 2 Pls.

Macalister, R. A. S. and Duncan, J. Garrow: *Excavations on the hill of Ophel, Jerusalem, 1923-5.* (Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund, No. 4), London, 1925, xvi + 216 pp., Front., 217 Figs., XXVI Pls., 2 Plans.

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund and the British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem, since 1927. [Hg 5, 14.]

Crowfoot, J[ohn] W[inter]: 'First Report of the new excavations at Ophel. Tyropoeon Valley. Excavations in Field 10.' (in *QSt.*, 1927), pp. 143-7, 5 Pls.

—: 'Second Report of the excavation in the Tyropoeon Valley' (in *QSt.*, 1927), pp. 178-83, 4 Pls.

Lambert, C[harles]: 'A Hoard of Jewish Bronze Coins from Ophel' (in *QSt.*, 1927), pp. 184-8.

- Crowfoot, J. W. and FitzGerald, G. M.: *Excavations in the Tyropoeon Valley, Jerusalem, 1927*. (Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund, No. 5), London, 1929, xi + 135 pp., Front., 21 Figs., XXII Pls.
 Crowfoot, J[ohn] W[inter]: 'Excavations in the Tyropoeon Valley' (in *QSt.*, 1928), pp. 9-27, Plan, VI Pls.
 —: 'Excavations on Ophel 1928. Preliminary Report, to December 8' (in *QSt.*, 1929), pp. 9-16, IV Pls.

SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF THE HARAM¹ [Hf 6, 15]

Soundings in 1857 and prior to 1864.

- Pierrotti, Ermete: *Jerusalem Explored*, London and Cambridge, 1864, pp. 66, 93 f, Pl. XI.

WĀDĪ YASŪL AND WĀDĪ BEIT SĀHŪR²

Excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1874.

- Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 146 f.
 —: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 420-48, 27 Figs., 7 Facs.
 —: 'Ossuaire juif de Joseph, fils de Jean' (in *Revue archéologique*, 1878), pp. 305-11, 5 Figs.

Cleared in 1887.

- Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1887), p. 154.
 —: 'Notes from Jerusalem. II. The Tomb in Wādī Yasūl with the sarcophagus' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 215 f.

Excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1887.

- Schick, C.: 'Herod's Amphitheatre' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 161-7, 2 Pls., 2 Figs.
 (with notes by C. R. Conder).

BATN EL HAWĀ³

Casual discovery in 1873. [Ig '1'.]

- Chaplin, Thomas: 'Letters' (in *QSt.*, 1873), pp. 155 f.
 Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 7-10.
 —: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 381-412, 1 Fig., 30 Facs.

Casual discovery in 1887.

- Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem II' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 152-3.

Casual discovery in 1904. [Ih 1'.]

- V(incent) H(ugues): 'Chronique' (in *RB*, 1904), pp. 430, 590-1, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1908. [Ih '1'.]

- Macalister, R. A. S.: 'Notes . . . 4. A tomb with Aramaic inscriptions near Silwân' (in *QSt.*, 1908), pp. 341-2, 2 Facs.

¹ See also p. 172, n. 2.

² See also BEIT SĀHŪR in *Quarterly*, No. 2, p. 90 [5].

³ See also BATN EL HAWĀ in *Quarterly*, No. 2, p. 87 [2].

Casual discovery in 1923. [Ih 12.]

Abel, F.-M.: 'Jérusalem. Tombeau à Batn el-Hawa' (in *RB*, 1923), pp. 108-11, 2 Figs.

HILL OF EVIL COUNSEL

Casual discovery in 1877. [Gh 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Neu entdeckte Felsengräber am Berge des bösen Rathes' (in *ZDPV*, 1878), pp. 11-15, Pls. 1-2, 1 Plan.

Casual discovery in 1884.

Schick, C.: 'Neu entdecktes Columbarium am Berge des bösen Rathes bei Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 46-9, Pl. 2.

Cleared in 1913.

Montgomery, James A.: 'A Catacomb Church on the Hill of Evil Counsel' (in *AASOR*, 1923), pp. 126-8, 1 Fig.

MOUNT OF OLIVES

QASR 'ABD ED DHANAF [If 8]

Casual discovery in 1870.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, Vol. I, p. 325.

'DOMINUS FLEVIT' CHAPEL [If 3]

Casual discovery in 1907.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. Une mosaïque chrétienne au Mont des Oliviers' (in *RB*, 1908), pp. 122-5, 1 Fig.

TOMBS OF PROPHETS

Casual discovery in 1880. [If 5.]

Schultze, Victor: 'Sarkophage und Grabinschriften aus Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1881), pp. 14-16, Pl. 1.

Casual discovery in 1900. [If 6.]

Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'Reports . . . Mosaics from the Mount of Olives' (in *QSt.*, 1901), pp. 24-5, 1 Fig.

BENEDICTINE CONVENT [If 4]

Casual discovery in 1896.

Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'Chronique de Jérusalem . . . Mosaïque et tombeaux au Mont des Oliviers' (in *RB*, 1896), pp. 274-7, 2 Figs.

PROPERTY OF SŒURS DE SION [Jg 1]

Excavated in 1880 (?).

Biever, Zéph.: 'Découvertes sur le Mont des Oliviers' (in *Terre Sainte*, 1881), pp. 774-5.

Casual discovery in 1902.

- Vincent, H.: 'Chronique . . . Nouveaux ossuaires juifs' (in *RB*, 1902), pp. 103-7, ill.
——: 'Chronique . . . Le tombeau à ossuaires du Mont des Oliviers' (in *RB*, 1902), pp. 277-80, ill.

PATER NOSTER CHAPEL [Jf 1]

Casual discovery c. 1868.

- Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, p. 399.

CARMELITE CONVENT [Jf 2]

Excavated by the Pères Blancs in 1910.

- Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. L'Eglise de l'Éléona' (in *RB*, 1910), pp. 573 f.
——: 'L'église de l'Éléona' (in *RB*, 1911), pp. 219-65, 10 Figs., 10 Pls. incl. plan.
Cré, Léon: 'La basilique hélénienne de l'Éléona retrouvée avec la grotte où Notre Seigneur instruisait ses disciples au Mont des Oliviers' (in *Oriens Christianus*, 1911), pp. 119-34.
——: 'Nouvelles de l'Éléona' (in *Oriens Christianus*, 1911), pp. 316-21.
Excavated by the École Biblique in 1918.
Abel, F.-M.: 'Chronique. Mont des Oliviers. Ruine de la Grotte de l'Éléona, tombeau et mosaïque' (in *RB*, 1918), pp. 555-8, Figs. 3, 4.

ET-TŪR—BETHANIA ROAD¹

Excavated by Capt. Guillemot and Frère Liévin in 1877.

- Warren, Charles and Conder, Claude Reignier: *The Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem*, London, 1884, pp. 331-40, 400-1, 6 Figs., 1 Plan. (Quoting report by Capt. Guillemot.)
Casual discovery in 1894, cleared by the Palestine Exploration Fund. [If 3.]
Schick, C.: 'Reports . . . Recent discoveries on the Mount of Olives' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 32-6, 1 Fig., 1 Pl., 1 Plan.
Bliss, F. J.: 'Fourth report on excavations at Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 99-106, 2 Figs.
——: *Excavations at Jerusalem 1894-7*, London, 1898, pp. 211-24, ill., 2 Pls. ('Church on Mount of Olives').

RUSSIAN PROPERTY [Jf 4]

Casual discoveries in 1870-87.

- Riess: 'Reste eines alten armenischen Klosters auf dem Oelberg und die daselbst aufgefundenen Inschriften' (in *ZDPV*, 1885), pp. 155-61, 1 Pl.
Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 327-41, 1 Pl., 5 Figs.

¹ See also BETHPHAGE, *Quarterly*, No. 2, pp. 90 f. [5 f.].

Casual discovery in 1880. [Jf 5.]

Schultze, Victor: 'Sarkophage und Grabinschriften aus Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1881), pp. 14-17, Pl. 1.

Casual discovery in 1893.

Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'Chronique de Jérusalem . . . Mosaiques au Mont des Oliviers' (in *RB*, 1893), pp. 241-2, 3 Figs.

KH. INQĀSHE

Casual discovery in 1880.

Schick, C.: 'Correspondenzen aus Jerusalem' (in *ZDPV*, 1880), p. 250.

VIRI GALILAEI [Je 1]

Casual discovery in 1889.

Schick, C.: 'Katakomben auf dem Oelberg' (in *ZDPV*, 1889), pp. 193-9, 1 Facs. Pl. V.

Casual discovery in 1894.

Schick, C.: 'Reports. New House on Karm es Sajad or the Viri Galilaei Hill' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 36 f.

'AQABAT ES SUWĀN [Jd 1.]

Casual discovery in 1928.

Sukenik, E. L.: מערת-קברים יהודית במורד הר-הזיתים ('A Jewish Tomb-Cave on the Slope of the Mount of Olives') (in *Jerusalem*, Memorial for M. Luntz, 1928), pp. 193-8, Pls. II-IV.

Casual discovery in 1930.

Sukenik, E. L.: מערת-קברים יהודית במורד הר-הזיתים ב, ('A Jewish Tomb-Cave on the Slope of the Mount of Olives, II') (in *Tarbiš*, Vol. 1, fasc. 4), pp. 1-7, 5 Pls.

MOUNT SCOPUS

Excavated on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1873. [Jd '2'.]

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'The Jerusalem Researches' (in *QSt.*, 1874), pp. 93-5.

Casual discovery in 1888 (?).

Schick, Conrad: 'Recent discoveries in Jerusalem . . . III. Crusading ruins on Mount Scopus' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 114 f.

Excavations conducted by Mr. Gray Hill in 1890. [Jc 1.]

Schick, Conrad: 'Reports from Jerusalem . . . VI. Some excavations on Mount of Olivet' (in *QSt.*, 1890), pp. 256 f.

Casual discovery in 1899. [Ic 1.]

Lugscheider, Bonaventura: 'Ueber ein neuentdecktes jüdisches Grab mit hebräischen und griechischen Inschriften' (in *MuNDPV*, 1900), pp. 33-41, Figs. 17-27. (With an appendix on the inscriptions found, by E. Kautzsch.)

Hornstein, C. A.: 'Newly discovered tomb on Mount Scopus' (in *QSt.*, 1900), pp. 75-6, 2 Pls.

Cleared in 1903. [Jc 2.]

Dickson, Gladys: 'The tomb of Nicanor of Alexandria' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 326-32, 2 Figs.

Clermont-Ganneau, Ch.: 'Archaeological and epigraphical notes on Palestine . . . 22. The "Gate of Nicanor" in the Temple of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 125-31, 2 Figs. (Reprinted in French in *Recueil d'archéologie orientale*, Vol. V, pp. 334-40.)

Casual discovery in 1924. [Jc 3.]

Sukenik, E. L.: מערת קברים במגרש האוניברסיטה העברית ('A tomb-cave in the Hebrew University Plot') (in *Qōbeš*, Vol. I, fasc. 2), pp. 74-80, Figs. 21-6. (Abridged in English in 'The Proceedings of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society', 1925, pp. 43-7, Figs. 21-6.)

RUJM EL QAHAQĪR

Casual discovery in 1891.

Schick, C.: 'Reports from Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1891), pp. 201-4. 1 Fig.

RĀS ABŪ HALĀWA

Casual discovery in 1904 (?).

Savignac, R.: 'Chronique . . . Ossuaires juifs . . .' (in *RB*, 1904), pp. 262-5, 3 Figs.

TOMBS OF JUDGES

Excavated in 1898.

Palmer, P.: 'Felsengrab bei Jerusalem' (in *MuNDPV*, 1898), pp. 39-42, illus.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique. Un hypogée juif' (in *RB*, 1899), pp. 297-304, illus.

Excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1900.

Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'On a rock-tomb north of Jerusalem' (in *QSt.*, 1900), pp. 54-61, IV Pls.

Cleared by the American School of Oriental Studies in Jerusalem in 1902.

Barton, George A.: 'Researches of the American School in Palestine. 1. The tombs of the Judges and a neighbouring tomb hitherto unexplored. The second tomb' (in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1903), pp. 172-6, Figs. 6-7.

Cleared in 1924.

Slousch, N., Sukenik, E. L., Ben-Zvi, I.: "גלוי מערת קברים בשכונת מחנים" ('Tomb discovered in the Mahnaim Quarter') (in *Qōbeš*, Vol. I, Fasc. 2), pp. 96-102, Figs. 33-4. (Abridged English translation in 'Proceedings of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society', Jerusalem, 1925, pp. 57-61, Figs. 33-5.)

BUKHARIAN QUARTER

Casual discovery in 1901. [Ec 1.]

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique . . . Hypogée antique dans la nécropole septentrionale de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1901), pp. 448-52, illus.

ST. GEORGE'S AREA

TOMBS OF KINGS

Cleared by de Saulcy in 1863. [Gd 2.]

de Saulcy, F.: *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1865, Vol. I, pp. 345-410, 16 Figs.; Vol. II, pp. 188-9, 309-11.

Excavated by Ch. Clermont-Ganneau in 1869. [Fd 1.]

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, London, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 266 f.

Casual discovery in 1872. [Gd 1.]

Conder, Claude R.: 'Reports' (in *QSt.*, 1873), p. 22.

Casual discovery in 1895. [Gd 3.]

Schick, C.: 'Perpendicular rock-cut Tomb and Stone Basin in it' (in *QSt.*, 1895), pp. 329 f., 1 Fig.

Casual discovery in 1896. [Gd 4.]

Dickie, Archibald C.: 'Report on the tombs discovered near "Tombs of the Kings"' (in *QSt.*, 1896), pp. 305-10, 3 Figs. (Reprinted in Bliss, Frederick Jones: *Excavations at Jerusalem 1894-7*, pp. 243-9, 2 Pls. in colour.)

Casual discovery in 1897. [Gd 4.]

Schick, C.: 'Kurze Mitteilungen' (in *MuNDPV*, 1898), p. 30.

Casual discovery of a cave to the N. of the Tombs of Kings in 1908. [Gd 6.]

Vincent, Hugues: 'Hypogée romain au nord de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1909), pp. 112-16, 2 Figs.

SA'AD WA-SA'ID AND VICINITY

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864. [Gd 1, Fe 7.]

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, pp. 72 f., Pl. XXVI, Figs. 1 and 2 (Excavations 2 and 3), pp. 76 f., Pl. XXVI, Fig. 7.

Casual discovery in 1870. [Fe 10.]

Schick, C.: 'Reports . . . V. Another rock-cut tomb' (in *QSt.*, 1898), pp. 82-3, 1 Plan.

Excavations carried out by Lewis Bayles Paton in 1904 (?). [Gd 1.]

Paton, Lewis Bayles: 'The Third Wall of Jerusalem and some Excavations on its Supposed Line' (in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1905), pp. 197-211, 1 Map, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1904. [Fe 6.]

Savignac, R.: 'Inscription romaine et sépultures au Nord de Jerusalem' (in *RB*, 1904), pp. 90-8, 2 Figs.

Casual discovery in 1924. [Ge 17.]

Vincent, L. H.: 'Jérusalem. Glanures archéologiques' (in *RB*, 1924), pp. 431-7, 5 Figs.

Excavations carried out by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1925-7. [Fe 5-Gd 5.]

Sukenik, E. L.: 'Note on the North Wall of Jerusalem' (in *BASOR*, No. 26, 1927), pp. 8-9. 1 Plan.

Vincent, Hugues: 'La troisième enceinte de Jérusalem' (in *RB*, 1927), pp. 516-48, Pls. XIII-XIX, 3 Figs.; (ib., 1928), pp. 80-100, 321-39, 6 Figs., Pls. I-VIII, XV-XIX.

Sukenik, E. L. and Mayer, L. A.: *The Third Wall. An Account of Excavations*, Jerusalem, 1930, 76 pp., Front., 45 Figs., 10 Plans.

JAFFA ROAD

Cleared by the Alliance Israélite in 1900.

Reinach, Salomon: 'Découverte de tombes gréco-romaines à Jérusalem' (in *Revue archéologique*, 1900), pp. 392-6, 5 Figs.

—: 'Une parure découverte à Jérusalem' (in *CAIL*, 1918), pp. 382-6, ill.

NAHLATH AHIM

Excavated by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society in 1923.

Mayer, L. A.: "נהלת אחים" טערת קברים בשכונת "נהלת אחים" ('A tomb-cave in the Nahlath Ahim Quarter') (in *Q̄beš*, Vol. I, Fasc. 2), pp. 71-3, Figs. 19, 20. (Abridged English translation in 'Proceedings of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society', 1925, pp. 40 f, Figs. 19, 20.)

NICOPHORIA [Fig 3]

Excavated by the Greek Orthodox authorities in 1891.

Schick (C.): 'Recent discoveries at the "Nicophorieh"' (in *QSt.*, 1892), pp. 115-19, illus., 1 Pl.

Merrill, Selah: 'An archaeological visit to Jerusalem' (in *BW*, 1899), pp. 277-8.

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'Reports and Notes . . . V. The Nicophorieh Tomb' (in *QSt.*, 1901), pp. 397-402, 2 Figs.

LEPERS' HOME

Excavated by the Department of Antiquities in 1926.

Sukenik, E. L.: 'A Jewish Hypogeum near Jerusalem' (in *JPOS*, 1928), pp. 113-21, 5 Pls.

GREEK COLONY

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schick, C.: 'Notes from Jerusalem II' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 156-8, 1 Fig.

L. A. M.

M. A.-Y.

ADDENDA TO PARTS I AND II

BALĀTA

Casual discovery in 1909.

Macalister, R. A. S.: 'Notes and Queries . . . 6. Archaeological discoveries at Nāblus' (in *QSt.*, 1909), p. 74.

Böhl, F. M. Th.: *De opgraving van Sichem* . . . Zeist, 1927, pp. 29 f.

BEIT SHA'AR

Casual discovery in 1902.

Vincent, H.: 'Chronique . . . Les ruines de Beit Cha'ar' (in *RB*, 1903), pp. 612-14, 1 Fig.

'EIN KĀRIM

Casual discoveries in 1885 and 1903.

Meistermann, Barnabé: *La patrie de Saint Jean-Baptiste*, Paris, 1904, pp. 190-196, Figs. 19-21.

HAIFA

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries, notes and news from the Liva of 'Acca' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 33 f., 1 Fig.

Casual discovery in 1890.

Schumacher, G.: 'Grabkammern bei Haifā' (in *ZDPV.*, 1890), pp. 175-80, 2 Figs., Pl. 3.

IRBID-EL JISH-KAFR BIR'IM

Excavations conducted by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1905.

Kohl, Watzinger and Hiller: 'Aus den Berichten . . . über die Expedition zur Erforschung der Synagogenruinen Galiläas' (in *MDOG*, 29, 1905), pp. 11 f., Fig. 5, pp. 27-32, Figs. 18, 19.

KAFR KANNA

Casual discovery in 1900.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'La mosaïque hébraïque de Kefr Kenna' (in *RAO.*, Vol. IV, 1901), pp. 345-60, Pl. II, Plan. (English translation in *QSt.*, 1901, pp. 251, 374-89, plan, fig.)

KHĀN EL AHMAR (ST. EUTHYMIUS)

Excavations conducted by the British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem, in 1929.

Chitty, D. J.: 'Excavations at the Monastery of St. Euthymius, 1929' (in *QSt.*, 1930), pp. 43-7, Pl. I, pp. 150-3.

KHIRBAT SAMMĀKA

Excavations conducted by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1905.

Kohl, Watzinger and Hiller: 'Aus den Berichten . . . über die Expedition zur Erforschung der Synagogenruinen Galiläas' (in *MDOG*, 27, 1905), pp. 2 f.

MAGHĀRAT EL WĀD

Excavations conducted by the British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem, and the American School of Prehistoric Research in 1930.

Garrod, Dorothy: 'Excavations at the Mugharet el-Wad' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 99-103, Pls. I-III.

NABRATAIN

Excavations conducted by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1905.

Kohl, Watzinger und Hiller: 'Aus den Berichten . . . über die Expedition zur Erforschung der Synagogenruinen Galiläas' (in *MDOG*, 29, 1905), pp. 25 f., Fig. 16-17.

NAZARETH

Casual discovery in 1889.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries in Galilee. Nazareth.—Discovery of a large cave' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 68-74, Fig. 1-8, 1 Pl.

Casual discovery in 1930.

E. T. R.: 'A rock-cut tomb at Nazareth' (in *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, Vol. I, 1931), pp. 53-4, Plan, Pls. XXXIII, Figs. 2-5, XXXIV.

QUBEIBA

Excavations conducted by the Franciscan Fathers in 1873.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-4*, Vol. I, London, 1899, pp. 475-8, 8 Figs.

NEAR RACHEL'S TOMB

Excavated by the Augustine Fathers of the Assumption in 1899.

Germer-Durand, J.: 'Inscription latine découverte sur le canal de Jérusalem' (in *Échos d'Orient*, Vol. IV, 1900-1), pp. 9-11, illus.

—: 'Nouvelles inscriptions latines de l'Aqueduc de Jérusalem' (in *Échos d'Orient*, Vol. IV, 1900-1), pp. 134-6, illus.

RĀMAT EL KHALĪL

Excavations carried out by the Görres-Gesellschaft in 1926-8.

Mader, A. E.: 'Chronique. Les fouilles allemandes au Râmet el Khalîl . . .' (in *RB*, 1930), pp. 84-117, 199-225, Pls. V-VIII, 5 Figs.

SHA'FĀT

Casual discovery in 1913.

Abel, F. M.: 'Chronique. Tombeau et ossuaires juifs récemment découverts' (in *RB*, 1913), pp. 262-77, 2 Figs., Pls. I-II.

ESH SHAJARA

Casual discovery in 1889.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries in Galilee' (in *QSt.*, 1889), pp. 76 f., Figs. 14-17.

TALHÜM

Partly cleared by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1905.

Kohl, Watzinger, and Hiller: 'Aus den Berichten . . . über die Expedition zur Erforschung der Synagogenruinen Galiläas' (in *MDOG*, 29, 1905), pp. 14-21, Fig. 7 on Pl., 6, 8-13.

TALL EL FĀRI'A

Excavated by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt in 1827-9.

Petrie, [Sir] Flinders: 'The Shepherd Kings in Palestine. Excavations at Beth-Pelet II' (in *AE*, 1929), pp. 1-16, Figs. 1-19.

TALL EN NASBA

Excavations carried out by the Pacific School of Religion, since 1926.

Badè, William Frederic: 'Tell en-Nasbeh in 1929' (in *BPSR*, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1929), pp. 3-12.

—: 'Some tombs of Tell en-Nasbeh, discovered in 1929' (in *Palestine Institute Publications*, No. 2, Berkeley, 1931), 63 pp., XXIII Pls.

ET TAMRA

Casual discovery in 1887.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries, Notes and News from the Liva of 'Acca' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 26 f., 2 Figs.

TIBERIAS

Casual discoveries in 1887.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries—Notes and News from Galilee' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 223 f., 4 Figs.

TURMUS 'AIYĀ

Casual discovery in 1912.

Savignac, Raph.: 'Chronique. Découvertes à Tourmous'aya' (in *RB*, 1913), pp. 106-18, Figs. 11-12 (Figs. 3-8 on Pl.) (pp. 111-18 by Étienne Michon).

UMM QAL'A

Soundings made by M. René Neuville in 1928.

Neuville, R. et Mallon, A.: 'Les débuts de l'âge des métaux dans les grottes du désert de Judée' (in *Syria*, 1931), pp. 24-47, 10 Figs., Pls. XV-XIX.

UMM QATAFA

Excavated by the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine of Paris in 1928.

Neuville, René: 'L'Acheuléen supérieur de la grotte d'Oumm-Qatafa (Palestine)' (in *L'Anthropologie*, 1931), pp. 13-51, 249-63, 24 Figs.

Neuville et Mallon: *see under* Umm Qal'a.

UMM ER RŪS

Casual discoveries in 1898.

H[ugues], V[incent]: 'Une église à Oumm er Roûs' (in *RB*, 1898), pp. 611-15, 6 Figs.

H[ugues], V[incent]: 'Chronique. Encore l'église d'Oumm er Roûs' (in *RB*, 1899), pp. 452-7, 3 Figs.

WĀDĪ BEIT SĀHŪR

See JERUSALEM: WĀDĪ YĀSŪL AND WĀDĪ BEIT SĀHŪR.

ZIKHRÓN YA'AQÓV

Casual discoveries in 1887.

Schumacher, G.: 'Recent discoveries. Notes and News from Galilee' (in *QSt.*, 1887), pp. 221-3, 6 Figs.

ADDENDA TO PART III

To p. 30—TYROPOEON.

Wilson, C. W.: 'The masonry of the Haram Wall' (in *QSt.*, 1880), pp. 14 ff., Pl.

To p. 32—WĀDĪ EL JAUZ.

Excavations carried out by Charles W. Wilson in 1864 [Gc 1].

Wilson, Charles W.: *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 77.

To p. 43—VIRI GALILAEI.

Casual discovery in 1873.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: *Archaeological researches in Palestine during the years 1873-1874*, London, 1899, pp. 413-17, 8 Figs., 1 Plan.

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The more important variations of the spelling are included. In order, however, to avoid unnecessary repetitions, the seven variations following have not been listed separately: places written with a *dj* or *dsch* are entered under *j*, *ch* (French) or *sch* under *sh*, *ch* (German) under *kh*, *k* under *q*, *ou* under *u*.

Examples: Djerar or Dscherar *see* Jerar, Cha'fat or Scha'fat *see* Sha'fat, Chan, Chirbet *see* Khan, Khirbat, Ḳahāḳir *see* Qahaqir, Roudjm *see* Rujm.

Slight variations of spelling not affecting alphabetical order have been also omitted.

The main entry follows in each case the system adopted in the text, which is based on the System of Transliteration and the Transliterated Lists published by the Government of Palestine in 1931.

The following abbreviations have been used:

AASOR: Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research; *AE*: Ancient

THE ATTACHED MAP is prepared marking the various sites of the excavations.

The map, based on the 1st Edition, shows that section to the map is made in the 1st Edition.

A few places within the map are marked by numbers in quotation marks.

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Egypt; *AJA*: American Journal of Archaeology; *AnzAWW*: Anzeiger der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien; *BASOR*: Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research; *BASPR*: Bulletin of the American School of Prehistoric Research; *BBSAÿ*: Bulletin of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem; *BMMA, NY*: Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; *BPM*: Bulletin of the Palestine Museum, Jerusalem; *BPSR*: Bulletin of the Pacific School of Religion; *CAIBL, CAIL*: Comptes rendus, Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres, Paris; *DAWW*: Denkschriften der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien; *HL*: Das heilige Land; *JPOS*: The Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society; *MDOG*: Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft; *Mÿ*: The Museum Journal; *MuNDPV*: Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins; *OIC*: Oriental Institute Communications; *Qōbeṣ* קובץ החברה העברית לחקירת ארץ-ישראל ועתיקותיה בירושלם (Proceedings of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society in Jerusalem); *QSt.*: Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund; *RAO*: Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale (by Ch. Clermont-Ganneau); *RB*: Revue Biblique; *RP*: Records of the Past; *ThGl*: Theologie und Glaube; *WVDOG*: Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft; *ZAW*: Zeitschrift für alttestamentliche Wissenschaft; *ZDPV*: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.

A

Abel, François Marie: 1*, 3, 4*, 9* f., 13, 24, 37f., 41, 42, 48.
 Abū Ghōsh: 1.
 Abū Shūsha *see* Gezer.
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